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ical practice has been rapidly increasing. Medicine makes habitable to man hitherto uninhabitable parts of the world. It prevents disease; and, with increasing theoretical and practical efficiency, medicine is learning to alleviate and cure disease and injuries. Medical sciences and medical men have steadily risen in the esteem of civilized mankind. *May not the medical sciences and medical men become again the standard bearers of morality, especially of international morals?*

To accomplish these objects it is proposed to organize as large and effective an association as may be possible of men and women engaged in the medical sciences or in medical practice.

It is obvious that such a brotherhood could not exercise an important influence at once. But our modest expectation for prompt results should not prevent us from attempting now to take the first step in the right direction. Many important results have often had small beginnings.

A committee of physicians and medical investigators request you herewith to enroll as a member, and to declare your willingness to endorse and support the moral standard which the medical profession generally upholds when called upon to perform its patriotic duties in international strife.

It should be expressly understood that it is not the object of the proposed brotherhood to influence the feelings and views of any one regarding the problems involved in the present war. It is desired merely to bring to the full consciousness of the members of the medical

profession the exceptional moral position which all civilized nations, even while at war, *permit and expect* medical men to occupy, at least so long as they remain in the medical profession and act in this capacity. This consciousness cannot fail to elevate the moral standards of physicians. Furthermore, after the close of the present war the brotherhood could without doubt facilitate the reunion of the members of the medical profession of all the nations which are now at war and increase good feeling among them. A humanitarian body such as this proposed brotherhood, if already in existence and ready for service, might and could be of the greatest usefulness in many ways.

Signed:

President: DR. S. J. MELTZER, Member Rockefeller Institute,

Vice-Presidents: DR. RUFUS COLE, Director Rockefeller Hospital; DR. S. JOSEPHINE BAKER, Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, N. Y. Dept. of Health,

First Secretary: DR. WM. J. GIES, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Columbia University,

Second Secretary: DR. HARLOW BROOKS, Professor of Clinical Medicine, N. Y. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College,

Treasurer: DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS, Professor of Surgery, Post Graduate Medical School, New York City,

Executive Committee.

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another, is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started in August, and it is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The vigor and sincerity with which you have recently pressed the cause of military preparedness and have condemned pacifists as mollycoddles demand a reply.

In branding the motives of the pacifists as cowardly you are less generous than the pacifists themselves. They concede your sincerity. They, too, uphold the ideal of heroism and self-sacrifice which endure suffering and meet death for righteousness, justice, and honor. But they condemn the method of warfare as a means to attain these ends, because the act that renders warfare effective is not the sacrifice of one's self, but the killing or maiming of others; because the war spirit with its inevitable elements of ill-will, revenge, and hate cannot further the highest ideals of our Christian civilization. On the other hand, the true pacifists do not advocate mere passive non-resistance. They sound the call to the heroism of an aggressive, self-sacrificing, unrelenting good-will, which will endure suffering or death, not to

kill or maim an enemy, but to overcome with good the evil that is in him. The method is not based upon mere impracticable sentiment. It has proved supremely effective.

Jesus of Nazareth founded a kingdom upon love, and, rather than maintain his cause by violence, died forgiving His enemies. In the uplift of mankind what soldier has surpassed Him? Seventeen centuries ago the spirit of the early Christians was victorious despite the cruellest persecution by the Roman Empire.

The great need of our country today is leaders to fire us with the same victorious spirit, to inspire us with the same high heroism. Young men and women will give their lives for this service as courageously as ever men went forth to battle. They await the summons from the men of vision and influence in our nation. It may lead to martyrdom, but it will lead to victory.

Signed:

HENRY J. CADBURY. ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD.

J. PASSMORE ELKINTON. FRANCIS R. TAYLOR.

EDWARD W. EVANS. L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD.

M. ALBERT LINTON. STANLEY R. YARNALL.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1915.

FROM A SOLDIER

If there is anything worse or more to be regretted than war I have no knowledge of its existence. Some

say that slavery is worse than war. Slavery is war. When the Civil War was in progress it was not a war instituted by peace men or by anti-slavery men, but just a new field of combat. It was my duty to serve in a war that could not be avoided. Just why the ruler of heaven and earth took that method of closing out a crime by means of death and devastation I cannot say any more than I can say why He has seen fit to allow imperialism to devastate Europe. Nearly all of the veterans whom I know are now real advocates of peace, as they remember perfectly that Sherman's well-known phrase is true. I think that every brave man loves peace if he knows what war is.

L. H. PILLSBURY,
Late Capt. Company A, N. H. Vols.

Mrs. George Spencer of 2230 East Second street, Duluth, Minn., sends a pocket edition of the book of the Prophet Isaiah with the peace promises marked. She asks: "Will you kindly advise me where to send these little messages of peace to add their wisdom to 'joining the issue'?"

Another writer says: "About the most absurd nonsense yet advanced is that by your nagging critic when he insists that this country must 'secure universal military training of the effective kind for our young men on a friendly democratic basis.' If there is in all the earth an opposite to democracy it is militarism. In no place around the globe is there less of democracy than in an army."

Again: "What can one of your correspondents mean by 'righteous wars'? We are not in the habit of speaking of righteous burglary, righteous kidnapping, righteous murder, any more than we speak of righteous duelling or righteous inquisitions. Even if one side be wholly in the right in case of a given war, war itself cannot be right even if unavoidable. International incompetence, which brought about the dilemma, is the 'nigger in the woodpile'."

Again: "Surely your correspondent who nervously denounces you for not denouncing 'President Wilson and Secretary Bryan for failing to uphold the Hague Con-

ventions to which this country attached its signature, when, in defense of them, Belgium was trodden under foot,' etc., must be seeing things red. Has he not heard of our Monroe Doctrine, in accordance with which we promise to steer clear of European entanglements? It seems to me, too, that drafts on the denouncing account have been considerably overdrawn already."

The following are quotations from a recent interview with Mr. William Jennings Bryan:

"We are now spending more than two hundred and fifty millions a year on the army and navy—ten times as much as we are spending on the Department of Agriculture. We have been 'getting ready' by gradually enlarging the appropriations. Why get excited now? Our preparedness is increasing *relatively* as other nations exhaust themselves. No nation wants to engage in war with us; no war is in sight or even probable unless we deliberately invite it. * * * The masses favor peace and know that 'preparedness' is both a burden and a menace. * * * Did you ever stop to think what would happen if every depositor demanded his money the same day, or if everybody ordered the same kind of food at the same time, or if everybody went to sleep at once, or if everybody committed suicide the same moment? No, you know these things, while *possible*, are not *probable*, and, therefore, you go on about your work. But these things are just as probable as the imaginary dangers that the jingoes are conjuring up as an excuse for frenzied preparedness. * * * The advocates of 'preparedness' are increasing their demands. The Defense League recently demanded \$300,000,000 for the navy and \$150,000,000 for the army, a total of \$450,000,000 a year 'to get ready.' Now the Navy League raises the bid; it asks for \$500,000,000 for the navy and demands an army of one million men to support the efforts of the navy. Well, such an army would cost not less than \$250,000,000 per year, or a total of \$750,000,000 per year for army and navy. As we are now spending \$250,000,000 for the army and navy, the Defense League wants the appropriations for preparedness nearly doubled, while the Navy League wants three times as much spent as we are spending now. Next?"

THE NEW CITIZENSHIP

By FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

THE development of the American ideal is dependent on the way in which this country reacts on the military, economic, and moral condition of the world. The new citizenship demands a knowledge of the elements which advance or retard the general betterment of mankind. The upheavals in Europe have already affected our conception of future ideals, and have thrust upon us a responsibility for civilization which we must inevitably assume. If civilization breaks down in Europe, we shall suffer just as vitally, although not so directly, as Germany, Great Britain, or France. The unique position of the United States, however, gives her the leadership in establishing a new form of world soci-

ety which will lay the foundations of a higher world life. Every citizen of our country should be conscious of this new obligation, and should understand the method by which the United States may render this service to the world, and in so doing protect herself in the free development of her national ideal.

The starting point in the organization of this world state is to give to each nation security from the other, and this involves the making of agreements and the creation of a sanction for their enforcement.

[From an address delivered before the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Oakland, Cal., in August.—THE EDITOR.]